

The Hongkong Telegraphy.

N°. 2155.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTORISED CAPITAL \$3,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.
Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" " " 4 " " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Hon. JOHN HELL-IRVING.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq. L. PORNICKER, Esq.
I. F. HOLLOWAY, Esq. N. A. SIRS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, at
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN
\$250 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit, may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
accruing, communication with the Undersigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1888.

Intimations.



FOR THE RACES.

FASHIONABLE TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS COATINGS, VESTINGS, SILK and MERINO HOSIERY, LONG CLOTH SHIRTS LINEN COLLARS, DERBY SCARFS, GOODWOOD TIRES, TERAI and FEIT HALTS, BOOTS, SHOES, GLOVES, &c., &c.

FOR THE RACES.

RACING JACKETS and CAPS, (SILK or SATIN), RIDING BREECHES, RIDING BOOTS and TOPS, RACING and other SADDLES, SADDLE CLOTHS, BRIDLES and BITS, SUITS of CLOTHING, RIDING WHIPS, CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, and all STABLE REQUISITES.

FOR THE RACES.

JUNAY'S CHAMPAGNES, "ROYAL BLEND" and "SPECIAL SELECTED" WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GIN, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, EMPIRE PALE ALES, EMPIRE EXTRA STOUT, FINEST BRANDS of CIGARS, and CIGARETTES, TOBACCOES.

ALSO,

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of SMOKER'S REQUISITES.

The Hall & Holtz Co-operative Ltd

Hongkong, 26th January, 1889.

Shipping.

STAEMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

T

"ANCONA"

will leave for the above places on SATURDAY,
the 16th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1889.

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SAILING VESSELS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE A. I. British Bark

"JOHN NICHOLSON,"

W. Quine, Master, will load here for the above

Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888.

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FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship

"PACTOLUS."

Burnham, Master, shortly expected, will load

here for the above Port, and will have quick

despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

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FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"STATE OF MAINE,"

G. Small, Master, will load here for the above

Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

[34]

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, MAR-

SEILLE, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,

ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON;

ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND

AUSTRALIA;

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN

GULF PORTS, MARSHALLS, TRIESTE, HAM-

BURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE,
BLACK SEA AND BALTI

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1889.

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NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAM-

BURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE,

BLACK SEA AND BALTI

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-

LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN

FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, at NOON, taking Passengers and Freight for

Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transpor-

tation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,

to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco, \$200.00

To San Francisco, and return, \$350.00

available for 6 months.

To Liverpool, \$35.00

To London, \$30.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passenger by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M., the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1889.

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W. POWELL & CO.

RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!

NEW GOODS Specially Imported for the RACES are arriving by the next English Mail and Steamship Glenlyon.

RACE SCARFS, BOWS, ROSETTES, JACKETS & CAPS made to any combination of colours.

BRIDLES TRIMMED.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 26th January, 1889.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents

Hongkong, 9

Intimations.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D.,
C H E M I S T R Y .**

**N A T U R A L M I N E R A L W A T E R S
A E S C U L A P I A M I N E R A L W A T E R .
D R I E K T F R O M T H E S P R I N G .**

A Pure and Palatable Aperient.

It is recommended for the following reasons.
It is richer in Sodium and Magnesium salts,
and therefore a smaller dose is required than
with any other Aperient Water.

It is less unpleasant to take and is painless in
its action.

Its action as a liver stimulant is direct and
effective.

It is perfectly safe for children or for persons
of weak constitution.

HUNYADI JANOS,
M I N E R A L W A T E R ,
Q U A R T S A N D P I N T S .

F R I E D E R I C H S H A L L

V I C H Y , C E L E S T I N S ,

&c., &c., &c.

(Telephone No. 60.)

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong, 11th February, 1889.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Established A.D. 1841.

**F A M I L Y , D I S P E N S I N G , & G E N E R A L
C H E M I S T R Y .**

W H O L E S A L E R S A N D R E T A I L D R U G G I S T R S .

P E R F U M E R S .

Importers and Exporters of MANILA CIGARS.

SEEDSMEN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS

and

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

BUSINESS ADDRESSES:

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

H O N G K O N G .

THE SHANGHAI DISPENSARY,

S H A N G H A I .

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

T I E N T S I N .

THE BOTICA INGLESA, MANILA

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, FOO'CHOW.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

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BIRTHS.

At Makalee Terrace, Shanghai, on the 1st February, 1889, the wife of W. H. ANDERSON, of a daughter.

At 29, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the 3rd February, 1889, Mrs. S. VOELKEL, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chinan Fu, North-China, of Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis, on the 15th of January, Mrs. W. B. HAMILTON, of the American Presbyterian Mission, aged 22 years.

At Yokohama January 31st, 1889, STANLEY MIDDLEBROOK, youngest child of Rev. and Mrs. Booth.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 5th February, 1889, JEREMIAH McCARTHY, aged 50 years.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

HERLIN, 16th January.
A long debate has taken place in the Reichstag, in the course of which the Liberals vigorously attacked the policy of the Government in West Africa and Zanzibar. Prince Bismarck replied rather acrimoniously, but did not touch upon the main Zanzibar question, reserving his statement thereon until the debate on the East Africa Bill comes off.

Doctor Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice, who was confidant of the late Emperor Frederick, has resigned. His name appeared in Professor Gessken's letters.

The text of the indictment against Professor Gessken for publishing state secrets has been officially published; it states that the publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary is calculated to prejudice the foreign relations of Germany, and Prussia's relations with South Germany, it accuses Professor Gessken of aiming at the overthrow of Prince Bismarck, and gives details of friendship which existed between the late Emperor Frederick and Professor Gessken when drafted the Accession Proclamations; in conclusion, it alludes to Sir Robert Morier as Professor Gessken's confidant.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.
President Cleveland in his message to the Congress says, that Germany's proposals for restoration of order in Samoa are circulated to lead to the preponderance of Germany's power in that quarter, a state of things which was never contemplated by the United States and which is inconsistent with previous agreements; the message adds that Germany's recent conduct is assisting at fighting, which has been going on in Samoa, arouses suspicion that she is not content with her neutral position.

MADRAS, January 17th.
The Commerce and Land Mortgage Bank made a profit for the last half year at the rate of nearly 29 per cent per annum, the working capital is now 49 lakhs.

SUAKIM, 17th January.
The rebels in the neighbourhood of Suakin are again growing aggressive; a spy who was despatched by the Egyptian Government to the Equatorial Province has just returned, having left Khartoum last Christmas. He states that Sultan Pasha is dead, but that the surrender of Bahigazet to the Dervishes was merely a rumour, and that the garrison still holds out.

BERLIN, 18th January.
In the Reichstag, to day, Prince Bismarck asked for a grant of two million marks, to enable Lieutenant Wissmann, as German Imperial Commissioner, to protect German interests in East Africa.

CALCUTTA, January 19th.
Under orders received by telegram from Pekin, the Ambar who had already sent away his luggage, remains at Gnating, awaiting another officer who will help in the negotiations, and is expected to reach in February.

A message from Assam says that the punitive expedition occupied Nokna on the 6th instant; extensive preparations had been made to roll huge boulders on the force, but Davis' party went up by an unexpected path in flank on which the Moyuna. Mirs fled into the jungle after setting fire to their own villages, Nokna and Lelum. The Chief Commissioner visits Calcutta on the 30th instant.

January 20th.

The Governor General has ordered a gratuity to the troops who served in the Sikkim expedition; the unit being twenty four rupees for British soldiers, and twelve for native soldiers; followers not allowed anything.

CAIRO, January 20th.
The Egyptian Government have received news which tends to prove that Emin Pacha had met with no reverse up to the beginning of November.

SUAKIM, January 20th.
Pilgrims who have arrived here from Berber report that troops believed to be under Emin Pacha's command defeated the Mahdist five months ago on White Nile; that also testify to general want of success attending the Mahdi's operations.

Calcutta, 21st January.
Mr. James Hart, brother of the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, who is the official deputed by China to assist in the solution of the Tibet Sikkim difficulty, arrived in Calcutta today. The Ambar, who has retired to Rinchin-gong, will return to Gnating to meet him.

PARIS, 21st January.
A Report gains ground that the explosion of the Duke D'Aumale from France will shortly be revoked.

HAIPHONG, 21st January.
An officer and twelve French soldiers have been killed in an engagement with Tonquinese insurgents.

ADEN, January 21st.
The Russian Mission to Abyssinia which is nominally a religious one, consisting of two hundred Cossacks under command of the free Cossack Atchinoff, has landed at Tadjura from the Russian Volunteer fleet vessel *Rusia*. The movements of the mission are being watched by England and Italy.

AUCKLAND, January 21st.
Some German officers who have arrived here deny the news of German outrages in Samoa which was brought to San Francisco by e-mail.

LONDON, January 22nd.
Mr. David Sheehy M.P. for Galway, has been arrested in Glasgow under the Crimes Act.
A Banquet was given last night by the National Liberal Club to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji; the Marquis of Ripon, who took the chair made a speech in which he highly eulogised Mr. Dadabhai, his Lordship said that the problem to be solved was how to satisfy safely the legitimate desires England had raised the people of India by education; the solution was easier now than it would be later on; he hoped soon to see representatives of India and the Colonies sitting in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Dadabhai, in reply, thanked his hosts for the reception they had given him and said it proved that Englishmen desired to ratify the promises made, to admit Indians to the rights of British citizenship.

RIOTS AT CHINKIANG.

BRITISH CONSULATE BURNED DOWN.
U.S. CONSULATE LOOTED.
OTHER HOUSES DESTROYED.

A MOB OF 6,000 CHINESE.

(From the *Shanghai Courier*, 6th Feb.)
Starling news has been received from Chinkiang. It came in the first instance to H.B.M.'s Consul-General and the United States Consul-General during last night, and it is to the effect that a serious riot had broken out in the foreign concession at Chinkiang, and the assistance of a man-of-war was asked for. H.B.M.'s Consul-General at once sent the message to Captain Hallinan, the Senior Naval officer in port, and H.B.M.'s *Mutine* left for Chinkiang shortly before ten o'clock this morning. Telegrams were despatched asking for particulars of the riot, and the news came that the British Consulate and eight other houses had been burnt down, and the United States Consulate looted. No foreign lives had been lost, but one foreigner was missing. It was also mentioned that some of the foreigners escaped to the hills, so it would

seem that mob law ruled triumphant in the Concession for a considerable time. The riot it is said had been suppressed for the time being but bad feeling prevailed. The mob was said to number six thousand, and a further outbreak was feared. It is only ten hours steaming from Shanghai to Chinkiang, so the *Mutine* will arrive there to-night, and H.B.M.'s *Firebrand* is up the Yangtze, and she also will most likely be soon at the place.

A telegram we have seen since the above was written mentions that the British Consulate and four houses were burnt down, whereas the previous telegram gave the number of houses as eight.

We have seen a Chinese telegram that was received this afternoon in reference to the outbreak and it states that the rioters were "pacified" by the foreigners. The steamer *Kiangyu* was then at Chinkiang, and she was detained by the Commissioner of Customs.

As to the cause of the outbreak no definite news, so far as we can gather, has been received. There is no doubt it was a sudden evulsion of feeling, and we hear from a Chinese source that it was the result of the arrest of a Chinese soldier by a Sikh policeman that the Sikh had the soldier in custody and was taking him to the British Consulate when he was attacked and the riot followed. Thousands of Chinese soldiers are encamped on the hills round Chinkiang and an opportunity to them to loot would be eagerly availed of. It is the duty of the Chinese officials to safeguard and protect the foreign concessions, and the Chinkiang officials will assuredly find the burning and looting of British and American Consulates no pleasant or inexpensive amusement when the settlement comes.

The British Consulate is situated on the bluff at the back of the Concession, and it stands in its own compound. The American Consulate is about 100 yards from the British Consulate and is at the same elevation. They both overlook the Concession. The rioters, we imagine, have gone from the one to the other, and then directed their attention to the houses.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "HUPAO"]

Chinkiang, 6th February.

Last year, Sikh policemen were engaged here. Yesterday at 4 p.m., a Sikh policeman was beating a Chinaman and kicked him in the lower part of his body. People commenced to collect in thousands. The Tao-tai and District Magistrate were absent at the time at Soochow and the Chi-yuen was away in the country.

The British and American consulates were burnt down, and the fire ceased about midnight. The petty mandarins captured a Sikh policeman and had him taken into the city. Then the people were glad and dispersed. Six Chinese who were looting at the fire were captured by the mandarins. They are Honan men. The Chi-yuen arrived at 10 p.m. but was too late to do anything. Today everything looks peaceful in the Settlement, but lots of soldiers are keeping guard. The man who was kicked by the Sikh policeman is not likely to recover.

(From the *N. C. Daily News*, Feb. 8th.)

News was received in Shanghai from Chinkiang yesterday morning to the effect that the excitement had quieted.

We understand that Mr. A. G. Wood and Capt. McEuen had completed arrangements to despatch a number of armed police from the force here to assist in restoring quiet in Chinkiang and information to that effect was wired to the proper quarters in Chinkiang, but the offer was declined as there seemed to be no immediate necessity for the presence of such a force.

A very curious example of Chinese diplomacy and ideas of international usage and etiquette was afforded by the Viceroy Tseng, who telegraphed yesterday evening to the Shanghai Taotai to try and stop the despatch of any foreign men-of-war to Chinkiang, saying that his forces were quite able to deal with the disturbance. The *Mutine* had left before this message arrived and even if she had not, it is not supposed that the receipt of this extraordinary message beforehand would have prevented her going.

We understand that a Chinese man-of-war with a number of soldiers on board has been ordered to Chinkiang to punish the rioters.

Steps are being taken, we believe, in H.M.'s Office of Works here for the immediate rebuilding of the Consulate, but the work of reconstruction will hardly be commenced for some little time to allow the feeling in Chinkiang to subside.

HOW THE RIOT ORIGINATED.

We are indebted to a Chinkiang resident for the following account of the riot and its most probable origin. Some three or four months ago instructions were issued by the Chinkiang Municipal Council to the police to clear certain roads in the Concession, which had been taken possession of by crowds of pedlars, rowdies and others. A Sikh constable was ordered to tell the crowd to "move on" which demand they resisted and a disturbance followed. The interpreter in the American Consulate was on the scene and caught hold of the Sikh and attempted to drag him away by force saying he would bring him before the Council. The Sikh however declined to go further than the Police Station, and there the Interpreter alleged that the Constable had insulted and assaulted him. The charge was afterwards investigated by the Council, and though nothing was proved against the constable, who was only carrying out his orders, he was reprimanded, more to appease the Chinese than anything else. This did, however, not appease the Interpreter, and from that time there was a very strong feeling against the Sikhs, the dismissal of all of whom was demanded by the Chinese, which demand the Council refused of course to accede to. On last Tuesday it appears a Sikh interfered with a crowd of noisy people and told one man in particular to go away. This man afterwards went to the Station and complained that he had been kicked by the Sikh. The Police Surgeon and a Chinese doctor afterward examined the man, but could find no traces of his having received any violence, he was sent about his business. A short distance from the station he fell down, it is supposed "shamming dead," and a crowd of excited Chinese of the low class and including large numbers of children and women surrounded the man shouting that he was dead and that the Sikh had killed him. A rush was made upon the Station which in testimony that it takes to write it, was completely invested by the howling and excited mob. The occupants of the Station, consisting of Mr. Nilsson, six Sikhs and eight Chinese constables, flew for their lives through the back door, and the mob commenced to demolish the building which was speedily accomplished, hardly one stone being left standing on another, the crowd pulling the place completely down. The next move was to the residence of some of the Municipal Council, the crowd shouting that they were despatched asking for particulars of the riot, and the news came that the British Consulate and eight other houses had been burnt down, and the United States Consulate looted. No foreign lives had been lost, but one foreigner was missing. It was also mentioned that some of the foreigners escaped to the hills, so it would

assistance, and after some delay four unarmed soldiers arrived on the scene, but they were powerless, or unwilling to interfere with the proceedings of the crowd, who after setting fire to Mr. Duff's houses directed their attention to the British Consulate. Mr. Mansfield, Mrs. Mansfield, their two children and all the other occupants of the building had barely time to fly when the building was in flames, the rioters piling inflammable stuff on all sides. Not a book or paper was saved, we believe and the entire building was consumed. Miss Mansfield had not even time to get her shoes on, and in this plight had to fly to a place of safety.

The next building, the American Consulate, was then attacked, but changing their tactics, the rioters did not set fire to it because it was surrounded by Chinese houses, but contented themselves with stripping it of everything movable and looting it completely. The native military authorities had by this time bestirred themselves so far as to send down six more unarmed men, who either from fear or inability or sympathy, which seems more likely, did not interfere with the work of destruction, but stood by while the miscreants were busy. In fact it is stated on good authority that some of the braves actually turned their uniforms inside out and joined in the work of demolishing the property of the "foreign devils." General Jones, wife and child had to fly in the same precipitate manner as the residents in the adjoining consulate and almost the whole foreign population which is about seventy-five at the outside were in full flight over the hill, the ladies of the community with their children rushing from their houses in the clothes they stood in and leaving all their property at the mercy of the mob. The crowd then commenced to fit the concession in various places, a row of three new houses recently built by Mr. Duff, one of which was occupied by Mr. Innocent of the Customs, whose wife was lying dangerously ill inside, was in a blaze in a few minutes, and has been burnt down. A large number of native soldiers had by this time arrived and some petty mandarins appeared on the scene, but they either could or would do nothing to quell the riot which had now assumed enormous proportions, the streets and Bund of the Concession being densely packed with a savage mob amongst whom a foreigner could not appear with safety. Mr. Gregson, in passing through from the Consulate, was attacked and badly injured with stones. This we believe is the only case of personal injury to a foreigner, but it afterwards transpired that Inspector Nixon had fallen into the hands of the Chinese and was carried off into the city. The mob, it is believed, two missisaries houses outside the concession, these of the Rev. Mr. Bryan and the Rev. Mr. Hunnex which were soon in ashes along with the B.-pist Chapel to which they were attached. A large gendarme belonging to Père Chevalier, containing a quantity of valuable property, was also burnt down, and the fire ceased about midnight. The petty mandarins, soldiers, and the Consuls tried to quiet the people, but they would not listen to them. Children went and broke down the Police Station. All the foreigners fled on board the *Kiangyu*. The people set fire to the hongs and foreign houses in the Settlement. The British and American consulates were burnt down, and the fire ceased about midnight. The petty mandarins captured a Sikh policeman and had him taken into the city. Then the people were glad and dispersed. Six Chinese who were looting at the fire were captured by the mandarins. They are Honan men. The Chi-yuen arrived at 10 p.m. but was too late to do anything. Today everything looks peaceful in the Settlement, but lots of soldiers are keeping guard. The man who was kicked by the Sikh policeman is not likely to recover.

The British Consulate is situated on the bluff at the back of the Concession, and it stands in its own compound. The American Consulate is about 100 yards from the British Consulate and is at the same elevation. They both overlook the Concession. The rioters, we imagine, have gone from the one to the other, and then directed their attention to the houses.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "HUPAO"]

Chinkiang, 6th February.

Last year, Sikh policemen were engaged here. Yesterday at 4 p.m., a Sikh policeman was beating a Chinaman and kicked him in the lower part of his body. People commenced to collect in thousands. The Tao-tai and District Magistrate were absent at the time at Soochow and the Chi-yuen was away in the country.

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